

CHINA

With which is incorporated The

VOL. XXXII. No. 4049. 號十二月六年六十七百八千一英

THE

MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

"Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1876.

日九月五年子丙

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, George Street, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORKE, Ludgate Circus, E. C., BATTS, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C., SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 162, Leadenhall Street, NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWATOW, QUELCH & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., Foochow, HEDGES & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO., Manila, C. HEINSEK & CO., Macao, L. A. DA GRACA.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPT DE PARIS, INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREES OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848,

— and —

BY IMPERIAL DECREES OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognised by the

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

Francs. £ Sterling.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,...\$0,000,000 3,200,000 RESERVE FUND,...20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris. LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marolles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hong Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHR. DE GUIGNE,

Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1876.

jyl

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,...\$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND,...100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—E. R. BELMONT, Esq. Deputy Chairman—A. ANDRÉ, Esq. J. F. CORDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq. H. HOPPIUS, Esq. F. D. SASCOON, Esq. A. MOYER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREEN, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 , , , 4 per cent. " "

" 12 , , , 5 per cent. " "

LOCAT BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREEN,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

jyl

NOTICE.

M. R. THORPHILUS GEE LINSTEAD is authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong and Canton.

PURDON & CO.

China, June 1, 1876.

jyl

NOTICE.

M. R. H. MUNSTER SCHULZ has been authorized to sign our Firm per procura.

WIELER & CO.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed SURVEYOR to LLOYD'S REGISTER at this Port.

R. H. CAIRNS,

1, Club Chambers, Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
I have this day authorized Mr J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procura.

A. MACG. HEATON.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have established branches of our Firm at Haiphong and Hanau. Mr E. CONSTANTIN is authorised to sign by procura in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & CO.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Shipbrokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS.

E. C. RAY.

Bank Buildings, Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

WE beg to call special attention to our Show-room and Ladies' Outfitting Department.

We are offering a fine assortment of Japanese Silks, which will wear well, at 65 cents per yard, worth \$1.

Summer Dresses:—

Satin Striped Poplins. Figured Poplins. Fancy and Plain Grenadines. Black and Fancy Gauzes. Fancy Silks. Black Silks. Niagara Striped Muslins. White Brillantes.

A lot of Lace Goods at less than half price. Made-up Wrappers and Costumes. Embroidered Skirts. Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing.

Straw Hats and Bonnets. Feathers and Flowers. Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

Our Dressmaking Department is under the supervision of a Court Dressmaker.

Our Millinery Department is under the supervision of a West End Milliner.

SAYLE & CO. VICTORIA EXCHANGE, Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

FOR SALE.

200 Casks CLARET from BORDEAUX Apply to LANDSTEIN & CO. Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents. FOR SALE, Large Takasima Coal, at \$8 per ton, ex Godown. Small Takasima Coal, \$6 per ton, ex Godown.

Apply to T. G. GLOVER, No. 7, Queen's Road, and at East Point, Hongkong, May 16, 1876.

FOR SALE.

W. M. CHILLINGWORTH & SON'S CROWN SHERRIES and PORTS. H. P. ATKINS & CO.'S PORT. BASS'S ALE, in Quarts and Pints. W.M. YOUNGER & CO.'S EDINBURGH STRONG ALE, in Hopsheads.

W. H. NOTLEY, Hongkong, June 9, 1876.

NOTICE.

DURING the Temporary Absence of our Mr W. DOLAN, this DEPARTMENT will be CARRIED ON as heretofore, under the Superintendence of Experienced FOREMEN, who have acted in this capacity under Mr Dolan for 18 years.

All Orders in this Branch of Business will have our careful attention.

MAEWEN, FRICKEL & CO. Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, Shanghai, 26th May, 1876.

FROM and after this Date, the Rate for MESSAGES between this and GUTZLAFF is Reduced from \$4 to \$2 for 20 Words. Arrangements may be made for reporting by wire any Signals hoisted by Vessels passing.

GEORGE J. HELLAND, General Agent. June 5, 1876.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

HOLMES' RESCUE LIGHTS.

APTAIN, wishing to test the value of the above-named LIGHTS, so favourably mentioned in the Papers this winter, may obtain any number at the price of about \$1 a Piece.

W. M. PUSTAU & CO.'S SHIPPING OFFICE. Hongkong, June 18, 1876.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY have THIS DAY been REMOVED to the Premises No. 18, PRAYA CENTRAL, lately occupied by MEERS HOLLIDAY, Witz & CO.

G. B. EMORY, Agent, Hongkong, June 5, 1876.

Intimations.

THE MEDICAL HALL,
37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 28, 1876.

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & CO., WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
38, Queen's Road, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHRONOMETRES,

&c., &c., &c., Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF THE "SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE,"

IT WILL BE THE CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA and as a large

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE ADVANTAGE TO ADVERTISERS IS OBVIOUS.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, Essen (Germany).

Sole Agent for China.

F. PEIL,

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOGNE (Germany.)

LOONG SHING & CO., DEALERS IN ANCIENT CHINESE CURIOSITIES AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

No. 34, Wellington Street, HONGKONG.

AH YON, SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE,

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAFHER, by appointment, to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG; and to H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA, Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views, &c., of Amoy, Formosa and all the different Chinese Ports.

Also, a large assortment of Photographic Albums, Frames, Writing Cases, Desks and many other ornamental and useful articles too numerous to mention.

Hongkong, May 15, 1876.

NOTICE.

SAILMAKING DEPARTMENT.

DURING the Temporary Absence of our

Mr W. DOLAN, this DEPARTMENT

THE CHINA MAIL.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glenroy*, Captain TAYLOR, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored at their Godowns, whence and or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be sent on to Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary is given before Noon To-morrow, the 16th instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 22nd instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 15, 1876.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship "ESMERALDA," Captain THERAUD, will be despatched, as above on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 10 a.m., instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to A. MAGG. HEATON.

Hongkong, June 20, 1876. j22

FOR SAIGON.

The Steamship "PEANAMBUCO," Capt. HYDE, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to A. YON.

Hongkong, June 20, 1876. j25

S. S. ESMERALDA,
FROM AMOY & SWATOW.

CONSIGNNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are also informed that before delivery can be obtained, they will be required to sign the Average Bond and to give Approved Guarantee for Contribution to General Average.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 19, 1876. j22

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNNEES per Company's Steamer *Savoy*, are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after the 16th June, 1876.

Cargo undelivered after the 23rd June, 1876, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, June 14, 1876. j23

S. S. TARTAR,
FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THIS Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of Mr A. MCG. HEATON, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 25th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 16, 1876. j23

ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Belgio*, from San Francisco and Yokohama, are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, June 16, 1876.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNNEES.

CONSIGNNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Acting Agent.

Ex Hoogly, March 10, 1876.

R. M. No. 28, One case Merchandise, T & L, from Marseilles.

Ex Ava, May 2, 1876.

C. F. P. 105 bags Gum, from Bombay.

Ex Amatone, May 14, 1876.

P. G. C. 191 bags Gum and 4 cases Vermilion.

G. E. P. 4 boxes Merchandise.

C. J. L. 3 bags Gum.

No marks 2 Raisins.

S. S. Anday.

G. R. No. 1/42 42 boxes Wines.

H. K. H. 6885/6887 3 cases Merchandise.

Hongkong, June 9, 1876.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

S. S. PEIRO.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNNEES of Cargo per S. S. "Gange" from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 10 a.m.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day, the 18th instant, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Cargo remaining unclaimed after Monday, the 19th Inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, June 18, 1876.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNNEES.

FOR SALE. NUMBER OF NEW IRON WATER TANKS, 4 Feet square.

Apply to CAPTAIN on BOARD,

American Bank "American Lloyds,"

Hongkong, May 20, 1876.

DEPARTURES.

June 19. Ningpo, for Canton.
20. Caroline, for Cobu.
20. Charite, for Whampoa.
20. Columbian, for Swatow.
20. Bowen, for Foochow.
20. Tartar, for Yokohama and Hilo.
20. Mecca, for Cocktown.
20. Asia, for Saigon.

CLEARED.

Iphigenia, for Callao.
Parades, for Newchwang.
Sailor, for San Francisco.
Marie Alfred, for Whampoa.

ARRIVED.

Per Teresa, from Suau, 10 Chinese.
Per Tanais, from Yokohama : for Hongkong, Mr John Heard and Colonel Dickson, for Marseilles, Messrs. M. N. Ockoft, Nando, Kasawara, Emmanuel George, John W. Austin, Madame Dorlia, Madame Launay Cephas, Ernest Legros, and D. J. Hart.
Per Esmeralda, from Amoy, &c., 200 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Asia, for Saigon, 60 Chinese.
TO DEPART.

Per Iphigenia, for Callao, 16 Chinese and 1 Portuguese deck.
Per Parades, for Newchwang, 1 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British 3-masted schooner Catherine Marden reports: Squally and dirty weather with rain on the Coast of Luzon, since to port moderate and light S.W. winds and fine weather.

The Spanish barque *Teresa* reports: Calms and variable winds, and in the China Sea, light winds from South and East.
The British steamer *Esmeralda* reports: Fine weather throughout the passage.

CARGO.

For Ajax, for London, sailed 17th June, 1876—378,512 lbs. Cocoon, 130,965 lbs. Scented Orange Peels, 281,275 lbs. Scented Caper, 18,998 lbs. Oolong, 16 pkgs. Silk Piece Goods, 28 pkgs. Waste Silk, 57 pkgs. Chinaware, 21 pkgs. Matting, and 27 pkgs. Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.—Per DOUGLAS, at 11.30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 21st Inst.

For CANTON.—

Per FOOKIEN, at 4.30 p.m. To-morrow, the 22nd Inst.

For MANILA.—

Per ESMERALDA, at 9.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 22nd Inst.

For SINGAPORE.—

Per FYEN, at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 24th Inst.

For SINGAPORE & PENANG.—

Per CARRISBROOKE, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 25th Inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *ANADY*, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c., etc.

Friday, 23rd Inst.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.—Post Office closes except the Ninehundred Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 24th June.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom, to Saigon, or Singapore may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General,
General Post Office,
Hongkong, June 10, 1876. j24

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, June 21.—
10 a.m.—*Emeralda* leaves for Manila.
Goods per *Genyron* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

FRIDAY, June 22.—

Noon—General Weekly Sale by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

Goods per *Spartacus* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Goods per *Tartar* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, June 23.—

Noon—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

Noon—Government Tenders for Construction close.

American Lloyd leaves for San Francisco.

Goods per *Esmeralda* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

MORNING, June 24.—

Noon—Binded Leaves for London.

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at No. 18, Statinoff Street.

4 p.m.—Perambulo leaves for Saigon.

TUESDAY, June 27.—

Noon—Sale of the Steamer *Philistion*, at Mr. W. Ferfoot Hughes' Office.

Wednesday, June 28.—

Warrants for Bonds, tips, Contributions to the Union Ins. Soc. obtainable.

Devaluation leaves for London on or about this date.

SATURDAY, July 1.—

8 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer *Beagle* leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Sunday, June 29.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

June 29. *Molnit Lezhens*, from Whampoa June 17.

June 29. *Esmeralda*, British steamer, 250.

Thaband, Amoy June 18, and Swatow 19.

General.—A. MAGG. HEATON.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Noon.—*Douglas* leaves for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Auctions.

11 a.m.—Sale of Stores at H. M. Naval Yard.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 20th JUNE, 1876.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Size. Gross.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Adria	5 h	Breeze	Brit. str.	781	June 10	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Asia	4 h	Molzen	Dan. str.	880	June 14	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Saigon	
Belgio	4 h	Metcalfe	Brit. str.	2652	June 16	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Y'hama & S. Fisco	
Benedi	4 h	Buchanan	Brit. str.	999	June 16	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	26th inst.
Bowen	5 h	Miller	Brit. str.	1500	June 18	Gibb, Livingston, & Co.	Foochow	To-day
Calahar	5 c	Hutchison	Brit. str.	872	June 19	Chinese		
Cheops	3 h	Dryden	Brit. str.	983	May 18	Adamson, Bell & Co.	S'pore and Penang	
Crocus	3 h	Joy	Brit. str.	1298	June 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Coast Ports	To-morrow
Douglas	5 h	Burni	Brit. str.	864	June 17	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Duna	4 c	Thomson	Brit. str.	859	June 18	4 Gilman & Co.		
Fyen	2 c	Torn	Dan. str.	908	June 12	Kin-ye-long		
Glamis Castle	4 c	Dickie	Dan. str.	1539	May 13	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Java	4 c	Gollards	Dut. str.	886	June 20	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Makado	8 h	Moore	Brit. str.	3030	May 26	Giltman & Co.		
Orissa	5 h	Reeves	Brit. str.	1119	June 15	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Saligon	
Pardo	4 c	Power	Brit. str.	763	June 14	Landstein & Co.		
Pasig	...	Lopez	Span. str.	167	May 7	Remedios & Co.		
Pawtuxet	4 h	...	Amer. str.	280	June 18	Aug. Heard & Co.		
Pernambuco	5 c	Hyde	Brit. str.	643	June 16	10 Melchers & Co.		
Tanais	5 h	Reynier	Foh. str.	1726	June 19	19 Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	
Tartar	5 h	Johnson	Brit. str.	1408	June 16	16 Adamson, Bell & Co.	Y'hama and Hiogo	To-day
Thales	...	Coler	Brit. str.	820	June 9	9 Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Thingwalla	4 c	Maurier	Dan. str.	1577	June 15	15 Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Yottung	2 h	...	Brit. str.	324	June 9	9 Kwok Acheong		Repairing
Sailing Vessels								
Alexander McNeil	8 c	Patties	Amer. sh.	1090	June 19	19 Messageries Maritimes		
Alphington	2 c	Conningham	Brit. bge.	326	June 19	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	San Francisco	
American Lloyd	4 h	Parke	Amer. bge.	510	May 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Anna Bella	4 h	Stephen	Brit. bge.	334	June 14	Borneo Co.		
Anna Dorothea	8 h	Schutt	Ger. bge.	330	June 3	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Anna Hausweddell	2 c	Schröder	Ger. bge.	362	June 16	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Annie Fish	3 c	Hiffes	Amer. sh.	1496	April 23	Russell & Co.		
British Crown	1 h	Andrew	Brit. bge.	448	April 27	Meyer & Co.		
Caldew	3 h	Walter	Brit. bge.	482	June 16	6 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Carl	2 c	Thomson	Ger. bge.	215	June 18	18 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Catherine Marden	4 c	Marden	Brit. 3m.s.c.	287	June 19	H. Kier		
Celestial Queen	1 c	Watt	Brit. sh.	843	June 6	6 Borneo Company		
Chas. C. Leary	3 c	Stephen	Amer. bge.	644	April 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Cheng Soon	2 h	Cheng Sang	Siam. sch.	200	April 30	Chinese		
Christian	3 c	Stein	Ger. bge.	281	June 7	7 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Christina A. P.	3 c	Federico	Amer. sch.	175	Jan. 18	8 Order		
Citigalee	8 h	Anton	Brit. bge.	339	June 18	Chinese		
Comet	4 c	Gray	Amer. sh.	1157	April 23	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Commissary	8 h	Hunter	Brit. sh.	900	April 23	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Corinne	8 c	Gorman	Brit. bge.	395	June 19	Wieler & Co.		
Cotherstone	2 c	Laurenson	Brit. bge.	373	June 19	Order		
Deutschland	3 c	Tilmann	Ger. bge.	269	May 18	18 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Dors	1 c	Lizarreng	Span. bge.	322	May 13	H. Kier	Haiphong	
Emma	3 c	Gran	Ger. bge.	340	May 24	18 Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Evelyn	8 c	Knowles	Brit. bge.	762	May 31	18 Melchers & Co.		
Fasan	4 c	Sandberg	Norw. bge.	290	May 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Ferera	2 c	Cubada	Span. bge.	251	June 19	Siemssen & Co.		
Ketsisch	3 h	Grieff	Ger. bge.	441	June 4	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Fontenay	3 h	Taylor	Brit. sh.	635	June 6	6 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Formosa	4 h	Schweer	Brit. 3m.s.c.	282	June 16	16 Melchers & Co.		
Genova	4 k	Mulder	Dut. sch.	480	June 19	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Hammonia	3 c	Waller	Ger. bge.	398	June 13	Siemssen & Co.		
Hongkong	2 h	Freudentberg	Siam. sh.	636	June 4	Mow Wah		
Humboldt	4 k	Stoll	Ger. bge.	330	June 2	2 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Hylton Castle	4 c	Scott	Brit. bge.	647	June 17	Order		
Ilio	4 k	Bannau	Ger. bge.	353	June 13	Siemssen & Co.		
Josuqua y Anna	4 c	Man	Amer. sch.	40	May 27	O. P. Holcomb		
Johann Carl	3 k	Gutsmuths	Ger. bge.	387	June 19	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Kaisow	1 c	Gadd	Brit. sh.	795	June 19	18 Melchers & Co.		
Kate Tatham	4 k	Mackensey	Brit. bge.	275	May 12	Carlowitz & Co.		
Kermato	3 c	Rouille	Foh. sh.	257	June 7	Order		
Kronprindsessen	3 c	Hamin	Dan. bge.	344	May 23	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Lord Macaulay	2 b	Monkman	Brit. sh.	879	May 28	Rozario & Co.		
Manila II	4 k	Gunner	Ger. bge.	516	June 17	Siemssen & Co.		
Marie Alfred	8 c	Leclerc	Foh. bge.	309	May 30	Landstein & Co.		
Martha Brokelmann	3 c	Kluth	Ger. bge.	486	June 4	Siemssen & Co.		
Memonto	3 c	Rowald	Brit. bge.	464	June 5	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Miss Kilmansegg	8 c	Finlayson	Brit. bge.	228	June 15	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Montego	4 h	Griffiths	Brit. bge.	316	June 17	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Nutilus	3 c	Blokey	Brit. bge.	242	May 27	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Nearhus	8 c	Pierce	Amer. sh.	1287	June 5	5 Messageries Maritimes		
Neator	4 c	Guguel	Foh. sh.	789	June 18	18 Melchers & Co.		
Notre D. Auxiliatrix	3 h	Jagoret	Foh. bge.	632	June 15	E. Degenaer		
Onward	2 h	Stimson	Brit. bge.	564	June 5	5 Rozario & Co.		
Parades	4 c	Thuro	Ger. bge.	340	May 29	Siemssen & Co.		
Philip Fitz Patrick	2 h	Phelan	Amer. sh.	682	June 17	17 P. M. S. S. Co.		
Rebecca		Bundgaard	Ger. bge.	408	May 23	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Rob Roy	8 c	Brown	Brit. bge.	290	June 16	Order		
San Lorenzo	4 h	Pico	Span. bge.	220	May 14	Remedios & Co.		
Scotland	4 c	Holcomb	Amer. sch.	78	May 27	Captain		
Siamense Crown	2 b	Saxtoph	Siam. sh.	510	June 5	Chinese		
Sophie	8 c	Jones	Brit. bge.	477	June 5	5 Oliphant & Co.		
Swallow	2 c	Howes	Amer. sh.	1239	April 23	Russell & Co.		
Syrinx	4 k	Partridge	Brit. sch.	242	June 19	Siemssen & Co.		
Ta Lee	3 c	Hoffmann	Ger. bge.	342	June 10	Siemssen & Co.		
Thon Kramom	2 h	Vorrath	Siam. bge.	474	June 18	Siemssen & Co.		
Victory	...	Whiting	Brit. bge.	255	May 22	Landstein & Co.		
Villa de Ravadavia	4 c	Camus	Span. sh.	261	June 7	Brandao & Co.	</td	

barque *Nautlius*, was charged on a summons with having assaulted one Donald Gillies, a seaman on board, on the 17th instant. The plaintiff stated that he was having his dinner with the rest of the crew when the defendant came forward and struck him using at the same time very foul and abusive language. One of the crew, Morris, he believed, pulled the defendant away, when defendant turned upon him (Morris) who defended himself with a heavier. The Captain came forward and separated them, and took the heavier away from Morris, telling the defendant to hoist the police flag.—One of the men (Massey) corroborated plaintiff's statement and further stated that the defendant had abused the whole of the crew and said it was his intention to make the ship too hot for them.—The defendant said he was getting some paint from the paint locker when he overheard the plaintiff talking about some unpleasant affair which had taken place in another ship and he was thus led to strike him, and the other man then set upon him. Fined \$5 or ten days' imprisonment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN EXCEPTION FROM CANTON.
To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Canton, June 19, 1876.

SIR,—I doubt not that my Countrymen generally will approve the general purport of your letter of the 17th inst. respecting American Consuls, especially in the light of the revelations in Siam; and you have so fully set forth the facts and consequent requirements of the case, that my sole object in now addressing you is to request you to be so considerate as to include the present Consul for the United States at Canton in your category of "high and honorable exceptions," for I am confident that Mr. Lincoln has already impressed his Countrymen as a capable, as well as honorable, Officer.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
AN AMERICAN.

[We the more readily give insertion to the above letter because, to judge from its source, we believe that it is a genuine expression of feeling. The particular exceptions which we mentioned, in our recent remarks on the Consular System of the United States, were those of well-known and marked men, and it was by no means intended to draw any sweeping inference to the detriment of every other new or less-known member of the same service. Let us hope that the good opinion which Mr. Lincoln appears to have gained will grow until, like his longer-tried compatriots, he may rank with the best of them.] —E.D. O.M.]

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSION.
(Before the Chief Justice Sir JOHN SMALL.)

June 20, 1876.

Regina v. Chü A-rook.

BURGLARY.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty to the indictment for a burglary on the house of one Ssung Ka Po at Tai Kok Tsui, British Kowloon, on the night of the 28th May 1876, and to another for receiving stolen property.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. C. L. Gorham, James Black, J. Allison, L. Hauseid, W. E. H. Dunn, W. C. Edwards and William Lapley.

Mr Kingsmill officiated for the Attorney General.

The case was a simple one. The prosecutor was the master of the Government School at Tai Kok Tsui, British Kowloon. On the night of the 28th May last the school-house was broken into, and a box containing fifteen pieces of clothing, one pipe, one tea-pot, one inkstand, and other things were stolen. A report was made to the Police, when some Lokongs were sent out to make enquiries. One of them observed the prisoner go into a shed with a bundle in his hand. Having aspersion of him, the Constable followed him into the shed, where he was made to open the bundle for examination. It was found to contain five pieces of clothing, one tea-pot and an inkstand. The prisoner was then taken into custody, meantime communication was made to the prosecutor, who came and identified all the property found in the bundle.

In the course of the trial, his Lordship enquired whether a witness then placed in the box was a Hakka or not. Being replied in the affirmative, he asked why a Hakka interpreter was not employed. He saw in the deposition the name of Lee Hong Mee, as interpreter in Hakka before the Magistrate throughout the case. The Crown solicitor ought to have seen to this, and to have sent for a Hakka interpreter. It was the business of a solicitor to see to such things, otherwise what was the use of a solicitor.

It was here ascertained that the prisoner was also a Hakka, and his Lordship observed to the court interpreter:—"Mr. Rosario, why do you take upon yourself to go on with the case? When there is a Hakka case, I do not consider you a competent interpreter."

Mr Rosario replied that he had told Mr Sharp that the prisoner was a Hakka, and the prisoner, although a Hakka, understood what he said.

Mr Sharp, the Crown solicitor, said he had ascertained that the prisoner understood what Mr Rosario said.

His Lordship remarked that it might be that the prisoner understood what the interpreter said; but as his Lordship had said before, he understood French to a certain extent, but if he had the misfortune to be tried in Court of Justice, he should prefer to be tried in the English language. If a Hakka interpreter was necessary in a preliminary enquiry before the Magistrate, how much more was it so in this Court. Mr Rosario ought not to have presumed upon himself to translate for a Hakka. Almost every session, something of this kind was turning up.

Mr Sharp said he had sent yesterday for a Hakka interpreter from the Police Court, but he could not come, and there was no Hakka interpreter for this Court.

The Chief Justice said he knew they had no Hakka interpreter, but they must get on the best way they could. The Crown solicitor ought to have seen to an interpreter being in attendance.

The Hakka interpreter attached to the

Magistracy having been sent for meantime, the proceedings of the Court were interrupted only for a short time, and when he did arrive, the examination was continued. The prisoner in his defence stated that he was a street coolie, and on the morning of the 29th May the tea-pot was picked up by him in the street, and being in want of money, he offered to sell it. As to the clothes, he also found them in the street.

The prisoner was found guilty of burglary by a majority of 4 to 3. He was then sent to two years' hard labour.

Regina v. Cheong A-shing.

LABOUR ON BOARD SHIP.

The prisoner was indicted for stealing one box containing clothes to the value of \$40 and some money in notes, the property of one Lee A-koon, a passenger by the Canton steamer *Ichang*, on the 2nd instant. The prosecutor was a passenger in the steamer from Canton and had a box containing the clothes in question and \$1 in note. He had his foot on his box on the arrival of the steamer, and was bargaining with a coolie for the portage of his luggage. At this particular moment, a man came up, pulled his jacket and showed him a piece of broken silver asking him whether it belonged to him or not. The prosecutor then turned round to a friend who was a fellow passenger to enquire whether he had dropped any money or not, and while he had his attention thus attracted, his box was stolen, and at this identical moment another box not belonging to him was put in its place. An alarm was raised when the prisoner was found to be leaving the wharf with the prosecutor's box. Pursuit was given, resulting in the arrest of the prisoner. The substituted box was found to be empty. Mr King-smill observed that the *modus operandi* was most ingenious and it was exceedingly difficult for passengers in these steamers to protect themselves against robberies of this kind.

Evidence was then called in support of the charge.

The prisoner was found guilty and was sent to three years' penal servitude.

BRIEFWAY ROBBERY.

John Nicolas, a seaman unemployed, was indicted for robbing a Japanese named Heitoku, carpenter on board the British barque *Lizzie*, on the 15th May last.

The Japanese Consul acted as interpreter.

The facts of the case were briefly these. On the evening of the 15th May last, the prosecutor and companion named Ikuo were walking about Bonham Strand towards the Praya. The prosecutor and some Japanese had been to a public house, and about 9.30 p.m. he left the house for the wharf with the companion above-named. On the way they met two Europeans, of whom the prisoner was one. The prisoner then entered into conversation in Japanese with the prosecutor, and prisoner persuaded him to go another way. He did not, however, intend to go that way as there was no lamp. The prisoner thereupon seized the prosecutor by the throat, while his companion held him by the leg. They threw him down. While he was on the ground the prisoner put his hand into prosecutor's outside pocket and took one \$10 note from his person. He seized the prosecutor's chain by the other hand, but the chain broke. The hook, key and lock were broken and fell to the ground. A report was made to the Police the same evening, and next day the prisoner was taken into custody and shown to the prosecutor, who identified him. The prisoner was taken into custody through the instrumentality of another Constable who found a seaman in possession of a broken chain which he was offering for sale. He accounted for his possession by stating that it was given him to sell by the prisoner. This led to the arrest of the prisoner who was staying at the Sailor's Home. The prisoner in turn accounted for his possession by a statement that he picked up the broken chain in Queen's Road.

The prisoner in his defence said he picked up the broken chain in the street. A seaman named Oats asked him to lend him 10 cents; as he had no money he gave the things to him to sell in order to realize the 10 cents.

John Oats, a seaman committed for the same crime but not indicted by the Crown, was called for the defence. He corroborated the defence story so far as it referred to the chain being given him to realize ten cents, but nothing about its being picked up.

The prisoner was found guilty of robbery with violence and sentenced to be imprisoned. His Lordship observed he would inflict personal chastisement on him, and he wished it to be understood that no Englishman or European would be exempt from corporal punishment. He hoped, however, that he could see his way compatible with his duty to the public not to fine him.

The Sessions were then adjourned till Thursday next, at 10 a.m., Mr Kingsmill not being sufficiently well to go on to-morrow.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before Mr Justice SNOWDEN.)

June 20, 1876.

See You v. Frank Moore, \$144.—His Lordship delivered the following Judgment to-day.—The plaintiff was the consignee of 24 bales of Fungus shipped on board the Steamship *Mikado*, (of which the defendant is master) at Sydney, to be conveyed to Hongkong. On arrival, 19 bales were delivered in good order and condition, the contents of two more which had burst were accepted by the plaintiff; and this action is brought to recover the value of the three other bales. These had also burst, and their contents had become mixed up with a quantity of bêche-de-mer, and the mass in a putrescent state had been thrown overboard.

The contract of conveyance, the bill of lading, contained the usual provisions and exceptions in print, and the defendant inserted in writing these words: "Not accountable for the breakage, loss, or damage arising from bursting or decay of package, rust, vermin, or decay." Three grounds of defence were set up: 1st, that delivery of the whole of the fungus, the subject of this action, was offered to and refused by the plaintiff. This may be disposed of at once. A consignee under a bill of lading is entitled to have the goods delivered to him in as good order and condition as to external appearance and internal state as they can be proved to have been delivered on board the ship, subject only to the operation of just exceptions.

Humphreys v. Weston, \$100.—This was a claim for the value of a dog killed by the defendant, a Police Constable.

Mr. Wotton appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Johnson for the defendant.

The defence was that the animal was a vicious one and was in the habit of biting people. As the onus of proof of justification lay with the defence, the defendant

Daken v. Oxley, cited by Mr Johnson, L. J. 33, C. P. 116, was an action for freight on damaged cargo under charter party—a very different question—and this does not apply to actions for freight, not to actions under bills of lading; 2ndly, That the deficiency in any in the delivery arose from damage occasioned by decay naturally inherent in the commodity itself; 3rdly, That the defendant is protected from liability by the exceptions contained in the bill of lading lies on the defendant.

The proximate cause of the damage is clearly, as it seems to me, proved to have been the corruption of the bêche-de-mer communicated to the fungus. There is direct evidence to show in what state the packages of the bêche-de-mer were put on board, otherwise it must have been assumed that they were in good order and condition, externally and internally. Bêche-de-mer, when properly dried, is hard animal matter, which, if kept in a dry and well-ventilated place, is almost imperishable; but under the influence of damp, heat, it rapidly becomes putrescent. Sea fungus is a vegetable which, when properly dried, becomes as hard and tough as leather, and only can be softened for use by a long soaking process; but if the bags get wet, decay rapidly ensues. These substances were stowed in the fore-hold. The hold was not full. The evidence shows that there was plenty of room for more cargo. There were 18 inches of damage below the cargo. The 2nd mate of the *Mikado*, Chas. Hamilton, and the boatswain, Hookday, prove that the bêche-de-mer was stowed at the bottom of the hold and on the top of the fungus. Hookday—whose outspoken evidence I cannot but contrast with the reticence of the defendant and the chief mate Frederick Nowell, much to the disadvantage of the two latter—says, speaking of the fungus when taken out of the hold in the harbour: "The bales were rotten. They had been on the top of the rotten bêche-de-mer." He adds, "I know all about bêche-de-mer." "The steam of the hold made the fish rot, I think." "The steam of the hold was enough to make the bêche-de-mer apart from the water," very little of which, he had said before, got into the hold. "The fungus should have been stowed by itself, the bêche-de-mer was damp when put on board." "I dried three bags myself." This evidence throws great light upon the causes of the damage. The ship had encountered bad weather, a fact which the master did not disclose. He says only a little when asked, and it was not before the chief mate was re-examined by the Court that it was discovered that the sea had broken over the ship with such violence that one of the three ventilators of the forecastle was carried away. Some water got down, but the boat-swain Hookday whom I rely on says, "Very little." The consequence was that the hole of the lost ventilator had to be plugged, and the plug was only removed a few days before the ship reached Hongkong. We have these facts proved; first, that rain fell whilst the *Mikado* was loading; secondly, that the bêche-de-mer was put on board in a damp state as to the bags containing it; thirdly, that the fungus was stowed on the top of the bêche-de-mer, whether actually in contact or not is not quite clear; fourthly, that 19 bales of the fungus on the top of all arrived in good condition, whilst the bottom bales were so rotten that they had burst, and the contents had become mixed up with the bêche-de-mer, which the witness Hamilton says "had become quite wet, the bêche-de-mer actually running through the bags." It seems to me quite clear that improper stowage, and the heat generated by defective ventilation acting on the damp bags of the bêche-de-mer, caused the bales containing the fungus to decay, and hence the damage complained of, and hence the breach of contract to convey the fungus safely and deliver it in good order and condition. Does this come within any exception in the bill of lading? Had water poured down the hole of the ventilator (that being carried away by a sea), then the case would come within "perils of the sea," and the plaintiff must have proved negligence in taking steps to counteract the consequences, to enable him to recover. The words inserted by the defendant limiting his liability for loss or damage arising from "bursting or decay of package, rust, vermin, or decay" will not help him. These must be held to refer to natural decay of the bags, or natural decay of the fungus from its inherent qualities, as the rule is to interpret words exonerating from liability most strongly against the person using them. There is no inherent quality in this fungus from which decay will arise, if it is kept free from damp and in a properly ventilated place. But the cause of decay is wet, rotten bêche-de-mer being at hand, the Court is at liberty to draw the inference of negligence, as in the case of the cask of sugar wetted by fresh water supposed by Mr Justice Willes in *Cesich v. The General Steam Navigation Company*, 37, L. J., C. P. 3. Some proof, but no particular proof, of negligence must be given. It may be inferred by a jury at a fact from the surrounding circumstances. The case of the *Freedom*, decided by Sir R. Phillimore, L. R. 2, A.D. 346, and the judgment delivered by the Privy Council supporting the decision, reported in L. R. P. C. C., Vol. 3, p. 598, give a great deal of the law on this subject. There, the proximate cause of damage arose from the nature (oil cake) and colications of the cargo, consisting of animal, vegetable, and to some extent putrescent matter, and the want of due ventilation, and so was not within the exception "of danger of the seas." Here the proximate cause of damage was the stowage and the colications of the cargo, the nature of the bêche-de-mer, its damaged condition when put on board, and a diminution of ventilation; against these the words inserted by the master do not protect him, as negligence in these points is proved. The words inserted by the master do not protect him, as negligence in these points is proved. The defendant went to the garden, he heard a dog bark, and when he was on the north of the garden, the dog rushed at him. He had tried to frighten them with his staff and firing with revolvers, but the attack was continual, so he was obliged to shoot them. He urged that from the photograph in Court it was impossible that the dog could have been shot from behind. The dog was shot, he contended, by the defendant in self-defence, he having been attacked by them, and that, by accident only, he had fired his revolver to frighten the dogs away.

Mr. Wotton briefly replied. He urged that the claim of \$100 was not too much for the animal. No doubt it was a large sum to a policeman, but the plaintiff had said that he would willingly give that sum for a dog of that kind.

His Lordship observed this was a fancy price more than anything else. He had heard of a case in England where a lady had her pet dog worth half a million.

Finally judgment was reserved,

was first examined. Septimus Weston, Police Constable 76, was called. He was on duty on 31st May last at Kowloon. He saw a Chinaman on Robinson Road carrying some plants. He asked him where he took them to; he said to Dr. Gomes. Defendant followed him, but he turned round and walked towards Yau Ma Tei. Defendant therefore took him into custody. Inspector Cradock directed him to make inquiries, and defendant went in company with the Chinaman. He enquired at Mr. Blackhead's, but nothing was lost there. He proceeded to Mr. Humphreys'. Before he could get to the gardener's quarters, the dogs came up barking and snarling at him and the longs he had with him. He tried to beat them off but failed. He then took out his revolver and fired. The dogs then ran away. The gardener said no flowers were lost, nor did they say anything about the dogs. Afterwards a report was made to the Police that defendant had shot the dog. Defendant had been on duty nine months in Kowloon and knew the dog well. He had been often attacked by the dog in question in Robinson Road and in the roads round the place. He had never been inside Mr. Humphreys' garden before. He often met the dog while on duty, and it used to attack him savagely, so that unless he beat it off, it would have bitten him. He had frequently fired his revolver in order to frighten him away. He did not think that he had hit it. He had been bitten once by the dog in question.

Rebuttal evidence was then called. Mr. Humphreys' said he had owned the dog for about eighteen months. He kept it at Kowloon and it was a watch dog, a very good one and was valuable to him. He would pay more than \$100 for a dog of that kind.

It was perfectly reliable and was certain not to bite. It was large enough to frighten strangers away.

Cross-examined—I have not received any complaint from the gardener about the dog, but I had heard about the manner the Police had been treating it. The gardener told me that the Police had broken through the hedges to make a short cut at night, and as the dogs barked, they shot at them. Strangers to the number of forty or fifty went to the garden every day, and there had been no complaint; the dog would run up to bark, but never bite.

By the Court.—The garden was surrounded by a fence. I have complained to the Inspectors about the Police trespassing on my garden at night. I have frequently noticed wounds on the dog which appear to have been inflicted by stones.

The defendant was cross-examined. He had not made up his mind to shoot the dog unless it bit him. He had no wish to kill the animal. He had spoken to the coolies some months ago about the dog, but there was a recent order by H. E. the Governor, who said he did not see the necessity of killing dogs at all.

His Lordship observed, he did not think the Governor forbade the killing of dogs by constables in self-defence.

Capt. Dean said the orders in relation to dogs were framed under 14 of 1845, and the Governor's orders could only have reference to strayed dogs. There had been no Police orders about dogs in Kowloon.

Continued.—He understood from Inspector Cradock, that dogs were not to be killed in Kowloon. He believed if the dog had got hold of him, it would have seriously injured him. He had heard of the "dog-biting people and other Constables had shot him."

Ho-Atai, an ex-gardener in the employ of the plaintiff, proved that Constables were often on the grounds, and on one occasion one of them threatened that if the dog "biting" him again, he would shoot it.

Chéong Amee, a gardener, proved that the defendant was the man who had threatened to do something to the dog, he having said "cooling too much saucy, master too much saucy."

Another Chinese witness was examined. He said the defendant shot the dog. As he pulled out his revolver, the dog ran away.

It was here discovered that the witness was a native of Chinatown, and Mr. Wotton refused to go on with the examination unless a proper interpreter was produced.

Another witness was proposed to be called, but he too turned out to be a Chinatown man.

Mr. Wotton admitted that it was his fault that there was no proper interpreter in attendance. He was not aware that they were Chinatown men, his own interpreter having managed to make the witness understand.

Mr. Chum Tai Kwong, the Court interpreter, said he could understand the witness, provided they did not speak broad Chinatown.

There being no Chinatown interpreter forthcoming and the three remaining witnesses

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Acting Agent.

Hongkong, June 17, 1876. jy24

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QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$5,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premiums.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$80,000 TALES.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the world at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an Interest Dividend of 15% to Shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distributed among Policy holders, annually, in cash, ALL THE PROFITS of the Underwriting Business pro rata to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 9, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matesheds, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Salgon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 31, 1876. no80

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERTHEMED LAND and BUILDINGS.

AT HONGKONG:

INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs A. HEARD & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.

The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above abutting on the Queen's Road.

Annual Crown Rent, \$390.48.

MARINE LOT 111, WANCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godowns.

Annual Crown Rent, \$324.

AT YOKOHAMA:

Lots No 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.

No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an Eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters, and Out-houses. Area 1,064 Tsubos of 36 square feet.

Annual Ground Rent, \$263.79.

No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street, and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Silk Press, Comprador's Quarters, Stabling, and Fire Engine House. Area, 554 Tsubos.

Ground Rent, \$154.97 per annum.

AT KOBE:

The Property situated on the Bund, lately known as Messrs A. HEARD & Co.'s.

One Two-story Stone Godown, Two Tea-firing Godowns (One Wooden), &c.

Area about 567 Tsubos.

Annual Ground Rent, \$263.79.

The Property situated on the Bund, and bounded South by the Nanking Road, and North by Messrs LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Lot; consisting of Offices, Two Dwelling Houses, Six Godowns, Silk Room, Shipping Office, &c., and known as the KING-KEE HOTEL.

Total area Mow 9.9.3.7, or square feet 55,587.

Applications for Purchase, or further information, to be made to

J. WHITTALL,

T. G. LINSTEAD,

Trustees A. HEARD & Co.'s Estate,

28, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 30, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having been for 18 years in this port as Ships' Comptre-

sor and Stovedore, has always on hand

the net amount of Premium contributed

by each, the remaining third being carried

to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

NOTICE.

After this date, the above Association

will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-

Three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on

Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt

of instructions from the Board of

Directors authorizing them to issue Policies

to the extent of £10,000 on any one first

class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on

joining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

AH YON,

Ship's Comptre and Stovedore.

Hongkong, January 8, 1876.

INSURANCES.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Company in

Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared to

issue Policies of Marine Insurance

payable in Australia, London, Calcutta,

Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at